

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 6, 1865.

NO. 462.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule..... 159,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty day demand, se-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate..... 11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest..... 174,320 23
Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days..... 9,425 09
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity..... 15,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns..... 17,355 49
Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above..... 1,604 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office..... 5,993 10
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (house
offices and agencies)..... 1,314 09
Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00
Revenue stamps..... 15 80
Total amount of all assets of this
Company, except future premiums
receivable..... \$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies..... 4,425 50
Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies..... 59,012 55
Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value..... 40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, } ss.
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life In-
surance Company, being severally sworn, depose
and say, that the foregoing is a full, true, and
correct statement of the affairs of the said
Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unincumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.—In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 19th day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNON, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the pro-
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance in his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-
tly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Aug 1st 1864.

CIRCULAR

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed
June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-
ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to
stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue
Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law,
Agents will require Consignees, before the de-
livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,
for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or
goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SUMMER TERM, 1865.

Second Day—June 6th
31 Ballard et al. v. Todd..... Madison.
32 Higginsbotham v. Montgom-
ery et al..... " "
33 Taylor v. Farley..... " "
34 Robinson v. Rodman et al. Lou. Ch'y.
35 Schurman v. Same..... " "
36 Gossom v. McFarland..... " "

Third Day—June 7th.
37 Baker v. Morberly..... Madison.
38 Wood v. Stagner..... " "
39 Williams v. Smith..... " "
40 Sander v. Broadus et al. Garrard.
41 Ray et al. v. Jennings et al. " "
42 Sebastian et al. v. Se-
bastian et al..... " "

Fourth Day—June 8th.
43 Crawford et al. v. Ewing's
adm'r..... Boone.
44 Hutchinson v. Irvine's Trus-
tees et al..... " "
45 Stone et al. v. Broadus..... Madison.
46 Hill et al. v. Henderson et al. " "
47 Bright et al. v. Robinson..... Garrard.
48 Ratliff v. Friend..... Johnson.

Fifth Day—June 9th
49 Hooker et al. v. Gentry's ex'r
et al..... Madison.
50 Moore's heirs v. Shappard et al.
Taylor..... " "
51 Mosley v. the Harrodsburg
&c., Turnpike Co..... Mercer.
52 Walker & Bishop v. Crawford
et al..... " "
53 Bent v. Miller..... Fayette.
54 Vance v. Montague & Aubrey
et al..... " "
55 Stone v. Stone..... " "

Sixth Day—June 10th.
56 Cummings v. Griggs & Hays, Metcalfe.
57 Flint v. Mann..... " "
58 Cecil v. Bartram..... Boyd.
59 Clark's ex'r and devisees v.
Walker's ex'r et al..... Clay.
60 Smith's heirs v. Mosley et al. Henderson.
61 Letcher v. Ingram..... " "
62 Burbank et al. v. Barrett et al. " "
63 Burbank et al. v. Barrett et al. " "

Seventh Day—June 12th.
64 Hlead & Nash. R. R. Co. v.
Moss..... Henderson.
65 Steele v. Steele et al..... " "
66 Robinson's adm'r et al. v.
Hicks et al..... " "
67 Graham & Peyton v. Jan-
nings et al..... " "
68 Sams v. Jennings & Ladd..... " "
69 Graham v. Ladd..... " "
70 Rosson v. Dudley..... Franklin.

Eighth Day—June 13th.
71 Hewlett v. Scott's adm'r..... Hopkins.
72 Trice v. Russell..... " "
73 Baker v. Hunt et al..... Muhlenburg.
74 Wilson v. Duncan..... " "
75 Sherrod & Johnson v. Mur-
phy et al..... Christian.
76 Owsley v. Perryman..... Caldwell.
77 Cantrill et al. v. Pettitt et al. " "

Ninth Day—June 14th.
78 Stevens v. Winston..... Fulton.
79 Tyler v. Lewis et al..... " "
80 Hull v. Leight, Barret &c..... Hickman.
81 Moore v. Norton & Bro..... " "
82 Hays et al. v. Hughes et al. Union.
83 Eakar, Bowman & Co v. Hunt
et al..... " "
84 Story et al. v. Kelso & Cook.
85 Mitchell v. Barnett et al. Madison.

Tenth Day—June 15th.
86 Pea v. Minter..... Graves.
87 Ross v. Wolfe & Bro..... " "
88 L. Berry et al. v. Southern
Bank of Ky..... Livingston.
89 U. G. Berry v. Same..... " "
90 Huskin's adm'r v. Burk..... " "
91 Alsobrook v. Ramey..... " "
92 Milam v. Farmer et al..... Franklin.

Eleventh Day—June 16th.
93 McClure v. Sowder..... Rockcastle.
94 Smith v. Rockcastle County
Court..... " "
95 McNeil v. McNeil..... Laurel.
96 Bates v. Hughes..... Letcher.
97 Rice v. Rice..... Harlan.
98 Bowman v. Sewell..... Breathitt.
99 Roark et al. v. Black et al. " "

Twelfth Day—June 17th.
100 Trumbo v. Snedegar..... Bath.
101 Dooley v. Howard..... Montgomery.
102 Higgins v. Colmes..... " "
103 Holmes & Co. v. Garfield &
Casady..... " "
104 Adams & Co. v. Settles..... " "
105 Warr v. Wilson..... " "

Thirteenth Day—June 19th.
106 Babbitt, Good & Co. v. Bor-
roughs..... Lawrence.
107 Little v. Dougherty et al. Morgan.
108 Bank of Ky. v. Willis..... Franklin.
109 Daulton v. Church..... " "
110 Watson v. Cross by guardian
ad litem..... " "
111 Aertson, sur'r, &c., v. Eve's
adm'r et al..... " "

Fourteenth Day—June 20th.
112 Howe et al. v. Temple, Bar-
ker & Co. et al..... Fleming.
113 Magowan's ex'r v. Same..... " "
114 Smith v. Same..... " "
115 Burgess v. Litter et al..... " "
116 Pearce & Son v. Dulis..... " "
117 Strode et al. v. Magowan's
heirs..... " "

Fifteenth Day—June 21st
118 Temple, Barker & Co. v.
Foynts et al..... Fleming.
119 Same v. Same..... " "
120 Same v. Same..... " "
121 Ingram v. Plummer..... Rowan.
122 Lee's ex'r v. Graham et al. Mason.
123 Latham et al. v. Latham et al.
et al..... " "

Sixteenth Day—June 22d.
124 Briegar v. Allen..... Nicholas.
125 Banta v. Snapp..... " "
126 Corbin v. Marsh..... " "
127 Johnson et al. v. Holladay..... " "
128 Chappel, Bruta & Magowan's
v. Roberts..... " "
129 Arnett et al. v. Baird and
Craycraft..... " "
130 Scott & Warrs v. Bryan &

Grubb..... Greenup.
132 Abell v. Duparcq..... Adair.
Seventeenth Day—June 23d.
133 Farris v. Farris..... Lewis.
134 Boyd v. Case..... " "
135 Shafer v. Lampton..... Lou. Ch'y.
136 McAllister v. Beattie et ux. " "
137 Bland v. White..... " "
138 Gregory v. Trabue..... " "
139 Laval v. Strauss..... " "

Eighteenth Day—June 24th.
140 Wolford v. Culver et al..... Lou. Ch'y.
141 Rubb v. Kiddie adm'r and
heirs..... " "
142 Sams v. Haves et al..... " "
143 Fullerton v. Oberdorfer..... " "
144 Higbee et al. v. Overton..... " "
145 Mord v. Miller..... " "
146 String v. Steamboat W. R.
Carter..... " "

Nineteenth Day—June 26th.
147 Lou. & Port. R. R. Co. v.
Lou. City Railway Co..... Lou. Ch'y.
148 Sweeney v. Smith..... " "
149 Shreve v. Bayless..... " "
150 Dunning v. Lou. & Cov't
R. R. Co..... " "
151 Ford v. Trabue..... " "
152 Smith v. Robinson..... " "
153 Same v. Cope & Co..... " "

Twentieth Day—June 27th.
154 Bullitt v. Daily..... Lou. Ch'y.
155 Riley et al. v. Shields et al. " "
156 Sherley, Bell & Co. v. Barrett
et al..... " "
157 Herbert v. Sams..... " "
158 Alexander v. Stillwell's adm'r
et al..... " "
159 Alexander v. Stillwell et al. " "
160 Shrader v. Phillips..... " "

Twenty-first Day—June 28th.
161 Huffman's ex'r v. Thomas..... Lou. Ch'y.
162 Zanonone v. Spradling..... Jefferson.
163 Bryan v. Raith..... " "
164 Martin v. Raith..... " "
165 Omer v. Raith..... " "
166 Dowell & Hamilton v. Smith
et al..... " "
167 Myers & Readenour v. Hase-
wood..... Grant.

Twenty-second Day—June 29th.
168 Beazley v. Maret et al..... Garrard.
169 Tector v. Burton..... " "
170 Sebastian v. Johnson..... " "
171 Glenn et al. v. Snook et al. Shelby.
172 Chapeau v. Caldwell..... Bullitt.
173 Samuels & Phelps v. Platt,
Bucklin, & Co. et al..... " "
174 Allen's devisees v. Mayfield..... " "

Twenty-third Day—June 30th.
175 Mountjoy v. McGinnis..... Anderson.
176 Cooper v. Cooper's adm'r..... Marion.
177 Campbell v. Finch..... " "
178 Sams v. White..... " "
179 Purdy v. Graham..... " "
180 Lee's ex'r v. Leo..... " "
181 Maddox v. Kavanagh..... Franklin.
182 Duvall v. Parker..... " "

Twenty-fourth Day—July 1st.
183 Spratt v. Adams' ex'r..... Taylor.
184 Robinson v. Robinson's adm'r..... Green.
185 Elkin Skaggs..... " "
186 Downs' adm'r v. Hodges &
Purdy..... Nelson.
187 Evans v. Hart et al..... " "
188 Montgomery v. Benedict..... Lincoln.
189 Hill v. Jackson..... " "

Twenty-fifth Day—July 3d.
189 Farris' adm'r v. Farris heirs..... Washington.
190 Harris v. Haden..... Magoffin.
191 Mitchell & Adams' v. Mitchell
et al..... Washington.
192 Simms v. Spalding..... " "
193 Baker v. Stinbargen..... " "
194 Graham v. Riley..... " "

Twenty-sixth Day—July 4th.
194 Covington City v. Cov. Gas
Light Company..... Kenton.
195 Same v. Molar..... " "
196 Groer v. Winston..... " "
197 Phillips et al. v. Fleming et al. " "
198 Thompson et al. v. Belknap..... " "
199 Same v. Warburton's ex'r..... " "
200 Cor v. Wilson..... " "
201 Covington and Co. v. Bridge
Co. v. Walker et al..... " "

Twenty-seventh Day—July 5th.
201 Ablering v. Abele..... Campbell.
202 Young's adm'r v. Young..... " "
203 Holthouse v. The twelve Mile
T. P. Co..... " "
204 Eckert v. Gillispie..... " "
205 Dicken et al. v. Yalton et al. " "
206 McArthur v. Bryan..... " "
207 Perry et al. v. Seitz..... " "

Twenty-eighth Day—July 6th.
207 McManis v. Grimley's adm'r..... Boone.
208 Goldsberry v. Armstrong's adm'r..... Bracken.
209 Roberts v. Armstrong's adm'r..... Boone.
210 Batts et al. v. Mitchell et al. " "
211 Rous v. Williams' adm'r..... Pendleton.
212 Glickman v. Lovelace..... " "
213 Collier v. Varner et al..... " "
214 Byland v. Bradford..... " "
215 Scott v. Shropshire..... Harrison.

Twenty-ninth Day—July 7th.
215 Watten v. McDonald..... Pendleton.
216 Dunn v. Dunn et al..... Harrison.
217 Pagar v. Miller's devisees..... " "
218 Ogil v. Clough's adm'r..... " "
219 Galtier's adm'r v. Dillard's
adm'r et al..... " "
220 Smith's adm'r v. Dillard's
adm'r et al..... " "

Thirtieth Day—July 8th.
221 Sheau et al. v. Ditto's adm'r
et al..... Hardin.
222 Same v. Fletcher..... " "
223 Same v. Georgegan..... " "
224 Phillips et al. v. Ditto..... Meade.
225 Galtier v. Pickinspaugh..... " "
226 Young's adm'r v. Overton..... Larue.
227 Reeves v. Dye..... " "

Thirty-first Day—July 10th.
228 Wilson v. Howl & Essex..... Larue.
229 Tucker v. Coleman..... " "
230 Steele v. Steele et al..... " "
231 Tapley v. Gibson et al..... " "
232 Deconport et al. v. Manning..... Warren.
233 Lou. & Nash. Railroad Co. v.
Covington et al..... " "
234 Dunham v. Dunham et al. " "
235 Durham v. Potter & Wilkins..... " "

Thirty-second Day—July 11th
236 Maupin v. Northern Bank of
Kentucky..... Barren.
237 White's ex'r v. Maupin..... " "
238 Beck v. White..... " "
239 Same v. Wooten's adm'r..... " "
240 Sams v. Everett's adm'r..... " "
241 Warren v. Goodman..... " "
242 Bybee v. Waters..... " "

Thirty-third Day—July 12th.
243 Smith v. Gorlu et al..... Barren.
244 Simms v. Pearce's adm'r..... Hart.
245 Gardner et al. v. Craddock
et al..... " "
246 Richardson v. Barnett et al. " "

247 Hughes v. Todd..... Franklin.
248 Hunt v. Grubb..... Butler.
249 Green's ex'r v. Maitland et
al..... Breckinridge.
249½ Seddon v. Ragan..... Montgomery.

Thirty-fourth Day—July 13th.
250 Weller v. Mercer et al..... Adair.
251 Miller & Rice v. Cravens..... " "
252 Wilental v. Sweeney et al. Daviess.
253 Bartley v. McKernon's adm'r " "
254 Burks v. Claybrooks..... " "
255 McKinney v. Daniel..... " "
256 Beckley et ux v. Davidson..... " "

Thirty-fifth Day—July 14th.
257 Locke et al. v. Miller..... Daviess.
258 Same v. Gray..... " "
259 Same v. Mitchell..... " "
260 Same v. Same, No. 2..... " "
261 Same v. Clemente..... " "
262 Same v. Hedderman..... " "
263 Same v. Hardesty..... " "

Thirty-sixth Day—July 15th.
264 Wall v. Little..... McLean.
265 Houston v. Dorsey..... " "
266 Righter v. Forrester et al. Bourbon.
267 Herndon v. Woodward et al. Clarke.
268 Daniel's adm'r v. Morris..... " "
269 Bush v. Poston..... " "
270 Hampton's ex'r v. Cleveland & Jessamine.

Thirty-seventh Day—July 17th.
270 Cantrell v. Sinclair..... Scott.
271 Same v. Smith..... " "
272 Pulliam's ex'r v. Pulliam..... Carroll.
273 Ellis v. Clifton..... Grant.
274 Shouse et al. v. Graves..... " "
275 Garnett et al. v. Fennell &
Winston..... Owen.
276 Thomas v. Herndon's ex'r..... " "

Thirty-eighth Day—July 18th.
277 Webb & Co. v. Spillman..... Trimble.
278 Martin, Roberts & Co. et al.
v. Sams' adm'r..... Woodford.
280 Haselwood v. Haselwood..... Grant.
281 Carter v. Kinsler's ex'r..... " "
282 Thomas' adm'r v. O'Hara's
et al..... " "
283 Northcut v. Starnau..... " "
284 O'Neil v. Gregg..... " "

The following causes docketed from the 39th to
the 75th day of the term, have been submitted to
the court, are under advisement, and may be
decided any day during the term.

Thirty-ninth Day—July 19th.
285 McKee v. Hanks..... Anderson.
Submitted December 19, 1864.
286 Smith & Davis v. Over..... Bourbon.
Submitted January 5, 1865.

Fortieth Day—July 20th.
287 Vance v. Vance..... Boyle.
Submitted January 15, 1865.
288 Lee v. Poynter et al. Butler.
Submitted December 1, 1864.
289 Nelson v. Peddicord..... Clarke.
Submitted February 1, 1865.
290 Foster et al. v. Grishy et al. " "
Submitted February 2, 1864.

Forty-first Day—July 21st.
291 Rawlins' ex'r v. Landas..... Christian.
Submitted September 23, 1864.
292 Hardy v. Harsell..... Calloway.
Submitted October 5, 1864.

Forty-second Day—July 22d
293 Mitchell et al. v. Shrader..... Daviess.
Submitted February 17, 1865.
294 Wickliffe v. Breckinridge's
ex'r..... Fayette.
Submitted October 5, 1860.

Forty-third Day—July 24th.
295 Catherine et al. (of color) v.
Breckinridge's ex'r..... Fayette.
Submitted February 12, 1862.
296 Plummer v. Nowgate..... Fleming.
Submitted December 22, 1864.

Forty-fourth Day—July 25th.
295 Catherine et al. (of color) v.
Breckinridge's ex'r..... Fayette.
Submitted February 12, 1862.
296 Plummer v. Nowgate..... Fleming.
Submitted December 22, 1864.

Forty-fifth Day—July 26th.
297 Harris' Creditors v. Litter et al.
et al..... Fleming.
Submitted February 7, 1865.
298 Walker's adm'r v. Proctor et al.
et al..... " "
Submitted June 30, 1864.

Forty-sixth Day—July 27th.
299 Walker's adm'r v. Proctor et al.
et al., No. 2..... Fleming.
Submitted June 30, 1864.
300 Brown v. Early et al..... " "
Submitted June 14, 1864.

Forty-seventh Day—July 28th.
301 Hackley v. Davis..... Garrard.
Submitted December 7, 1864.
302 Lucas et al. v. Winston..... Grant.
Submitted January 4, 1865.

Forty-eighth Day—July 29th.
303 Smith v. Marksberry..... Grant.
Submitted July 23, 1863.
304 Wilhoit v. Muselman..... " "
Submitted December 13, 1863.

Forty-ninth Day—July 31st.
305 Blanchett v. Muselman..... Grant.
Submitted December 18, 1863.
306 Beall v. Beall's adm'r..... Gallatin.
Submitted January 5, 1865.

Fiftieth Day—August 1st.
307 Bennett v. Cleary..... Greenup.
Submitted March 22, 1865.
308 McGraw v. Collins..... " "
Submitted February 11, 1865.

Fifty-first Day—August 2d.
309 Little v. Dargherly et al. Greenup.
Submitted December 24, 1864.
310 Collins v. Warring..... " "
Submitted January 15, 1865.

Fifty-second Day—August 3d.
311 Craseop v. Adams Express
Company..... Hardin.
Submitted September 23, 1864.
312 Mason v. Mason..... Harrison.
Submitted January 7, 1864.

Fifty-third Day—August 4th.
313 Haves' heirs v. American
Cannel Coal Company..... Hancock.
Submitted December 15, 1864.
314 Clin, H. & D. Railroad
Co. v. Spratt..... Jefferson.
Submitted February 14, 1864.

Fifty-fourth Day—August 5th.
315 Warren v. Baker & Co..... Jefferson.
Submitted February 2, 1865.
316 Matheny v. Wolfe..... " "
Submitted January 14, 1864.

Fifty-fifth Day—August 7th.
317 McCallister, D. M. v. Mc-
Callister, A. D..... Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted February 4, 1865.
318 McCallister, A. D. v. McCal-
lister, D. M..... " "
Submitted February 4, 1865.

Fifty-sixth Day—August 8th.
319 Crawford v. Jacob et al. Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted January 6, 1865.
320 Peasback v. Straus et al. " "
Submitted January 6, 1865.

Fifty-seventh Day—August 9th.
321 Dunlap by gd'n v. Shreve's
ex'r..... Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted January 6, 1865.
322 Patar v. Pfeiffer et al..... " "
Submitted February 2, 1865.

Fifty-eighth Day—August 10th.
323 Van Dyke's ex'r v. Delph. Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted February 7, 1865.
324 Jones v. McCawley et al. " "
Submitted March 22, 1865.

Fifty-ninth Day—August 11th.
325 Griswold v. Hancock..... Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted March 24, 1865.
326 Griswold v. Hephurn et al. " "
Submitted March 24, 1865.

Sixtieth Day—August 12th.
327 Rowan's creditors v. Row-
an's heirs..... Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted December 20, 1861.
328 Taylor v. Gray..... " "
Submitted June 21, 1862.

Sixty-first Day—August 14th.
329 Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. v.
Collins..... Lou. Ch'y.
Submitted January 23, 1864.
330 Kleete et al. v. Arnold..... Kenton.
Submitted January 6, 1865.

Sixty-second Day—August 15th.
331 Stone v. Southernland's heirs. Larue.
Submitted January 5, 1865.
332 Beeler v. Wright..... " "
Submitted September 13, 1864.

Sixty-third Day—August 16th.
333 Stone v. Lashley et al..... Larue.
Submitted February 2, 1865.
334 Walker v. Hite et al..... Madison.
Submitted December 8, 1864.

Sixty-fourth Day—August 17th.
335 Hunter and wife v. Hill et al.
et al..... Madison.
Submitted January 11, 1865.
336 Hawkins v. Chonault..... " "
Submitted December 10, 1863.

Sixty-fifth Day—August 18th.
337 Turner v. Howard..... Madison.
Submitted December 15, 1863.
338 Crawford v. Joutet..... Montgomery.
Submitted January 10, 1865.

Sixty-sixth Day—August 19th.
339 Palmer's ex'r v. Clark..... Marion.
Submitted December 21, 1864.
340 Abell v. Ealen et al. " "
Submitted December 21, 1864.

Sixty-seventh Day—August 21st.
341 Weatherford v. Myers..... Muhlenburg.
Submitted September 21, 1864.

Sixty-eighth Day—August 22d.
342 Durbin v. Smith's heirs..... McCracken.
Submitted January 12, 1864.

Sixty-ninth Day—August 23d.
343 Balfinger et al. v. Arthur's
ex'r et al..... Mason.
Submitted December 15, 1862.

Seventieth Day—August 24th.
344 Shulby's trustee v. Wilson et al.
et al..... Mason.
Submitted December 15, 1862.

Seventy-first Day—August 25th.
345 Crawford v. Crawford..... Marcer.
Submitted December

COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Wednesday, May 31—Senate—Mr. Landram, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to empower the County Courts of this Commonwealth to levy a tax to rebuild court houses, etc., where the same have been burnt passed. Mr. J. D. Landrum offered a joint resolution proposing to rescind the resolution of January 24, 1865, rejecting the Constitutional Amendment. The Senate refused to suspend the rule and the resolution was laid over. Mr. John J. Landrum offered a resolution requesting the President to withdraw the proclamation of martial law in Kentucky. The rules were suspended. Mr. Grainger proposed to amend by adding, "If the President shall deem the same advisable." It was then moved to refer the resolution and amendment to the Committee on Federal Relations, which motion failed. Mr. Grainger's amendment was then rejected, and the resolution adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 4. Mr. Grover offered a resolution that the Senate when it adjourns, shall adjourn until Friday in order to observe the day of humiliation and prayer recommended by the President, adopted. Order of the day was taken up. A Senate bill to repeal the militia law of the State Amended in the House. Mr. Bush proposed that the old law, as found in the Revised Statutes, be adopted, which prevailed, and chap 66, Revised Statutes, is revised thereby. The vote in the House on the Bullitt address case was announced in the Senate, and the same was taken in the Senate with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Botts, Bristow, Bush, Cook, Fisk, Gardner, Garrard, Grainger, Hammond, J. D. Landrum, McHenry, Patrick, Prall, Riffe, Robinson, Spaulding, Wain, Watson and Worthington—20.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cleveland, Field, Grover, Harrison, J. J. Landrum and Read—7.

And the address was ordered on the grounds that Judge B. had abandoned his office and taken up his residence in a foreign territory. Mr. Bristow offered a resolution of instruction to the Committees on Finance and Military Affairs in regard to military expenditures adopted.

House—Mr. Webb offered a resolution that when the House adjourns this day it adjourn until Friday, in order to observe Thursday as recommended by the President and the Governor of Kentucky adopted. Mr. Powell offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the joint resolution adopted February 24, 1865, by which this Legislature rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Lowry moved to suspend the rules, in order to allow the introduction of the resolution rejected—yeas, 44 nays, 40. Special order being the report from the Committee on Military Affairs in relation to the Militia Law; report a substitute for the Senate bill, substitute adopted and the bill passed. The trial of Judge Bullitt was then proceeded with. The vote was taken upon the address of the Committee on the third specification, addressing him from office, which was adopted:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker (Harrison Taylor), A. E. Adams, A. S. Allan, A. Allen, Bailey, Barnes, Bedford, Wm. Bell, Birchett, Bohannon, Bole, Bramlette, Brooks, E. A. Brown, R. J. Brown, Calhoun, J. W. Campbell, Carlwell, Corrigation, Curtis, Davis, DeLaven, Dulin, Elford, Faulkner, Gabbert, Gano, Gardner, Gatewood, Gregg, Hagans, Hamilton, Harvey, Hawkins, Hawthorn, Herrod, Hurd, Hill, Ingram, Johnson, Larkin, Lauck, Layton, Lewis, Lorry, Luttrell, McGinnis, McGrew, Morton, Neale, Pepper, Pierson, Powell, Ross, Sayres, E. W. Smith, Slinson, T. R. Taylor, Van Seggern, Varmon, Waggener, Waller, Warringer, Weir, White, Whitte, Wilson and Wood—68.

Nays—W. M. Allen, Baker, Chandler, Delph, Fisher, Garrard, Hanks, Hanson, Hays, Miller, McLeod, Oring, Rapier, Shanklin, Spurr, Thompson, Tuttle, Ward, and Webb—19.

A resolution from the Senate fixing Monday, June 5th, as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature, was adopted.

Three o'clock session. Mr. Waller, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an act to relieve the sheriffs of this Commonwealth, for 1863 and 1864—passed. A large number of private bills were passed.

Friday, June 3—Senate—Mr. Landram, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a House bill to amend an act to allow the Governor to raise forces for State defense—passed. Mr. Robinson proposed a joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Kentucky, cherishing a high admiration and approval of the talents and gallant services of Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, now hails with joy and cordial welcome his recent appointment to the command of the Southwest Military Division, of which she is a part.

Mr. Fisk proposed that a copy of the above be sent Gen. Sherman. All of which was adopted without opposition. Mr. Cleveland proposed a joint resolution as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in view of the distinguished services of Brigadier General Walter C. Whitaker, during the war to suppress the rebellion, we would most respectfully recommend him to the President of the United States for promotion to the position of Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the President of the United States.

Adopted. A committee of conference was appointed on the Militia Bill. Mr. Read moved that the resolution addressing Judge Bullitt out of office be withdrawn from the House, on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the vote passing the same. Pending the discussion of this subject the Senate adjourned.

House—Mr. R. J. Browne, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Senate bill requiring the recording of the report of sales of real estate—passed. Same, a Senate bill to revise, amend and reduce into one the

bastard laws of this Commonwealth, passed. Mr. Waller, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the benefit of the assessors of this Commonwealth—passed. Special order was a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, being a resolution to them referred, requesting the President of the United States to rescind the order declaring Martial Law in Kentucky—passed—yeas, 46; nays, 31. A committee of Conference on the Militia Bill was appointed. Senate resolutions in relation to Gen. Sherman and Whitaker were adopted. An act to amend the Revenue laws of this Commonwealth was passed. Mr. Alf. Allen, from the committee on Federal Relations, offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to remove negro soldiers from this state—passed—yeas, 40; nays, 12.

Afternoon Session—Mr. Shanklin, from Committee on Codes of Practice, reported a Senate bill to amend chap. 6, Criminal Code of Practice passed. Same, a bill to amend sections 432 and 434, chap. 4, Civil Code of Practice—passed. Mr. Lauck, from the Committee of Conference of the two Houses on the Militia Bill, reported a substitute for the bill Substitute dispenses with the offices of Inspector General, Paymaster General and Surgeon General; allows the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals to continue for six months on a war footing and then to wind up its affairs: passed.

Saturday, June 3—Senate—The motion made yesterday by Mr. Read with regard to the Bullitt case, came up and the vote being taken was lost. Mr. Bristow, from the Committee of Conference, made a report. The substitute offered in the House passed. A House bill to amend 8th sub-section of sec. 2, chap. 32, Revised Statutes, was passed. A House bill providing compensation for clerks under the pension law passed. Resolutions from the House requesting the President to withdraw negro troops from Kentucky, were passed—yeas 16 nays, 4. Took recess till 4 o'clock.

House—Mr. R. J. Browne, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill concerning Slaves and Runaways. Repeals all laws offering rewards and fines every person five dollars a day who hires a slave without the consent of the owners—passed—yeas, 41; nays, 21. Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker, Harrison Taylor Esq., and the Clerks, Jas. B. Lyne and John M. Todd, for the able manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices for the past two years, were adopted. Mr. Dulin, from Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend Sections 29 and 32, chap. 84, Revised Statutes passed. Took recess till 4 o'clock.

Communicated.

Union Meeting in Bracken County.

Brooksville, Ky., May 27, 1865. Pursuant to a call, the Unconditional Union men of Bracken county this day assembled at the Court House for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Covington Convention, to be held on the 8th day of June, 1865. The meeting was organized by electing Dr. J. J. BRADFORD Chairman, and R. J. HENRY Secretary.

On motion the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to select delegates to attend said convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the 6th Congressional District, to wit: John Stroube, Abraham Baker, Vincent Hamilton, John K. Heister, John Dobyns and R. J. Hughes; who retired, and in due time returned the following named gentlemen as proper persons to attend said convention as delegates.

[We have not room for the names of the delegates proposed. They are, however, the prominent Unconditional Union men of the county.—Ed.]

By a unanimous vote the gentlemen named were elected delegates to attend said convention.

A resolution was adopted, leaving the delegates free to act in making choice of a candidate for Congress, when in convention assembled at Covington.

Upon the recommendation of the committee, John Stroube, Esq., was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate to represent the county of Bracken in the next Legislature of Kentucky, and Mr. Stroube being present accepted the nomination, and in a few pointed and unmistakable remarks, announced the principles of the party and pledged himself to stand upon them.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

J. J. BRADFORD, Chairman.

R. J. HENRY, Secretary.

THE NEGROES.—As a general rule the planters in North Mississippi and Tennessee are making arrangements to pay wages to their hands. Where they fail to fulfill their contracts and complaints are made to the freedmen's bureau, relief is speedy and effectual. Where the planters assume to whip their employees, the freedmen's department proceeds in a very prompt manner. Complaints of this character are rare, and the tone of feeling between planters and their hands is daily improving. Some of the old planters who have been exceedingly adverse to hiring the negroes that they claimed as slaves, are resorting to very amusing dodges. Some of them make bargains with the negroes, and agree to feed them well for a term of years, and then give some of the blacks a piece of land in fee simple. The majority contract to give the negroes a certain proportion of the crops or a certain sum per acre. One wealthy old fellow in northern Mississippi has made a will in which he donates to his slaves all his lands and hard cash when he dies, provided they will work faithfully on the plantation to that time. He calls all his slaves together about once a week, and explaining the provisions of his will, reads it to them and exhorts them to work steadily. The result is said to be most satisfactory, as the negroes work hard and take great interest in the welfare of the plantation. As this will is really nothing but a contract, it will doubtless be enforced.

[Memphis Bulletin.]

[Communicated.]
BELL POINT, KY.,
May 31, 1865.

W. H. Gray.
The inhabitants residing and doing business on that point of land lying immediately below the mouth of Benson and the bend of the Kentucky river immediately below the Lock and dam No. 4 and the back country, are laboring under a serious grievance, which alone can be remedied by the Legislature of the State.

And, inasmuch as you have consented, upon the call of "Many Voters," to tender your services to the people of the Old County of Franklin, as their representative in the General Assembly, we, the legally qualified loyal voters, domiciled upon said territory without distinction as to political antecedents, make this call upon you to know your views upon both the constitutionality and policy of an appropriation from the public Treasury of the State, of a sum sufficient, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to build a bridge sufficient for man, beast and wheeled carriages to cross and recross from said point of land to the opposite shore of said Benson Creek.

The grievousness of our grievances consists in this, that we, against our consent, and greatly to our detriment, are isolated from the rest of mankind by the two streams aforesaid and the rugged hills in our rear, so that unless means are provided for our egress and ingress we have reached our "last ditch."

Our suffrages will very much depend upon the character of your answer to this communication, to which we solicit a prompt and explicit response from you.

ONE OF THE AGRIEVED

The Fruits of Military Investigation.

The wisdom of the Government in subjecting the parties to the assassination conspiracy to military instead of civil trial, is justified by the completeness of the exposures already obtained and insured. The broad range of evidence, unobstructed by any artificial checks, lets a flood of light across all the details and all the connections of the crime, and will enable the Government to get an exact measure of the entire plot. Not only the guilt of the parties immediately arraigned is shown glaringly, so that no rational man can fail to see it, but also the guilt which lay beyond their direct participation, for which others are responsible. Thanks to the thorough work of this military tribunal, this internal business will go into history in its veritable shape and true relations.

We have always regarded it as a misfortune that the riots of 1863 in this city were not subjected to some other investigation than the little that was made in connection with the few trials before our law courts. All that was proved, or could be proved, under those trials, was the participation of certain men in the open acts of violence. Yet there can hardly be a doubt that the riots were the result of a deliberate plot, devised and managed by men of talent, who did not at all appear on the scene. It is impossible to account otherwise for their exceeding suddenness, and the entire absence of premonitory symptoms. On the very morning of the outbreak, all the morning papers agreed in reporting that the draft then in progress was accepted by the people with entire cheerfulness; and in no quarter was expressed the faintest apprehension of trouble.

And yet, within four hours after those papers were in the hands of their readers, the streets were startled with an irruption of vandals, coming no one knew whence. No new event had occurred to stir the passions. The object of the draft, its scope, its methods, its effects, had been perfectly understood for days previous, when the first names were quietly drawn, as on the day when the mob precipitated itself into such fearful fury. The outbreak could not have been so sudden and simultaneous without some secret combination. The methodical work of the mob also denoted preconcerted arrangement. Its immediate cutting of the telegraph wires between the police stations—its hastening to tear up the railroads, so as to prevent the dispatch of military forces from abroad—its compelling the large working establishments to suspend operations and turn their employees into the streets to swell its numbers—its bewildering the city by an indiscriminate murderous foray upon the colored population, and then its attempts to confound and paralyze by the sacking of stores and houses, and by robberies in the streets—all were just the methods to inaugurate a revolution. The background of all that terrible work is still enveloped in mystery. The civil courts shed light or no light upon it. The crime was within the military jurisdiction of the Government, and should have been subjected to the sweeping scrutiny of a military tribunal.

It was only by military investigation that the real extent and enormity of the North-western conspiracy to rise against the Government was ever exposed. Just as Mason, in his letter upon the President's assassination pretended that Stanton had instigated the deed to get a pretext for usurpation, so the copperhead journals pretended at first that the North-western conspiracy was nothing but a concoction of the administration, designed to play upon the fears of the people, and make party capital. So, too, they declared that the bands which attempted to release the Camp Douglas prisoners were but Republicans in disguise—that the persons who revealed the schemes to swindle the New York soldiers out of their votes were but "stool pigeons" of the government—that the attempt to burn our city was no rebel work at all, but an administration trick, got up to open the way for new emplacements upon the liberties of the people. All the facts were soon brought out by the military tribunals, and now the most abandoned copperheads dare not attempt to abate their hideousness.

Cicero, in his first oration against Cataline, charges him with a plot to burn the city. The French Emperor of to-day, in his recent book discards these charges. It is a pity that some such Roman tribunal, like that now sitting at Washington, did not establish the real facts. The arch-conspirator was not caught, but some of his confederates were; and their trial with a free range of testimony, would have settled the whole truth forever.

What is wanted in respect to this assassination plot, is not only the establishment of the particular guilt of individuals, but a knowledge of the full magnitude and exact character of the plot itself. Every loyal man of the right spirit rejoices that this is now certain to be secured.—N. Y. Times.

Union Meeting of the Members of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Senate Chamber on Friday evening, June 24, 1865, Col. Geo. T. Wood, was called to the chair, and A. G. Hodges, appointed Secretary.

Col. John A. Prall, Senator from Bourbon, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Kentucky the name of that true patriot and soldier, Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, as the candidate of the Union party for United States Senator, to be elected by the next Legislature, and that we request him, so far as may be practicable and consistent with his public duties, to address the people in the several counties during the approaching canvass.

Col. Bristow, Senator from Christian, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee of eleven, consisting of one from each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, of whom the Chairman of this meeting shall be one, be appointed to inform Gen. Rousseau of his recommendation for the office of United States Senator.

The following gentlemen were selected as the Committee under the last resolution, viz: George T. Wood, John A. Prall, Willie Waller, Wm. R. Kinney, John C. Bowling, Walter C. Whitaker, Wm. H. Grainger, Jas. Wilson, Elijah Gabbert, M. E. Ingram, Sebastian Elford.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Union papers in Kentucky.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

G. T. WOOD, Chairman.

A. G. HODGES, Secretary.

Capture of Jeff. Davis.

We have by telegraph a new version of the capture of J. D. While the ludicrous parts of the first statements are not a whit impaired, but rather improved, there is a pathetic vein in the second of no inconsiderable interest. It appears that J. D. after his capture, became aware, for the first time, of the anxiety of the Government to secure his arrest, and had the opportunity to read in a newspaper a description of his person, the suspicion aroused against him and the high reward offered for his capture. The account states that he trembled violently and dropped the paper. A member of his family took it up, and, reading aloud, made the whole party acquainted with the advertisement. Every one present was affected to tears.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." But Mr. Jefferson Davis had exhibited no mercy during his reign of four years as President of the Confederate States. How many letters and newspapers have been dropped from paralyzed hands, containing the sad accounts of the deaths of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, in the prison pens of the South? How many hearts wrung with anguish at the pitiless tortures inflicted in Southern prisons? Lingering starvation—exposure to cold—diseases—the most loathsome—surgical butcheries—execution for slight offenses and no offense at all—these were the agents employed by the authorities of the South, at the head of which stood Mr. Jefferson Davis, for weakening the Union forces, and securing the independence of a *minor* aristocracy. One family wept at the arrest of J. D., but one hundred thousand have wept at the cruel, inhuman, unchristian acts authorized by the same individual.

The authority of H. S. Foote, a member of the rebel Senate, is cited as proof that it was the deliberate act of the Confederates to prosecute the war, in part, by this method of maltreatment of prisoners. The plan was systematized, and carried out in all its revolting forms. Even the provisions, clothing and money forwarded by the Government and friends to alleviate the sufferings of our imprisoned fellow-citizens, were surreptitiously withheld and otherwise appropriated. After the capture of Richmond, a large quantity of blankets were found marked U. S., which had thus been kept back by the chivalric enemy.

There was but one way presented to these barbarously treated prisoners to escape their sufferings, and that was the "dead line." Many, unable to endure the tortures of the pens, marched boldly to that line, and were shot—an evidence in itself of the horrors they were compelled to endure. Thousands of families are in mourning this day for murders perpetrated in these wretched prisons, and is the public sentiment to be considered barbarous, the individual heart blood thirsty, because the cry grows stronger, day by day, that such atrocities should be met with the severest penalties of the law? There is not a wife in the land, nor mother, nor sister, who would not smile amid her tears at the thought that the loved had fallen on the battle fields, in the presence of the foe, with the flag of his country waving over him, and feel a sincere willingness to forgive the slayers of their pride and strength and hope, but these prison-pen deaths—they deepen the gloom of the grave, intensify the pang of bereavement and throw an impassable barrier in the way of reconciliation.—St. Louis Democrat

Revival of Business in the South.

The opportunities for business in the South are causing an influx of Northern men and Northern capital into Southern cities. Charleston, that a few months ago was deserted by all except the grim soldier, guarding the defenses, is now returning again to its former business-like character. Stores are being rented, banking houses established, railroads put in order and telegraph lines being established. What is true of Charleston is also true of other Southern cities. Their business relations seem to be in the way of being re-established before their civil or political condition is properly defined.

New York exchanges give the list of six vessels now loading with goods consigned to Southern ports. They are advertised for New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Beaufort, Newbern, Morehead City, Norfolk, Richmond, Georgetown, Alexandria, Florida ports, Buicksville, and Conway. Southern merchants express their willingness to liquidate all old outstanding debts as early a day as possible. This is certainly quick work, and shows a resuscitation of commercial life and activity at a much earlier period than the most sanguine could have anticipated. But this is not all: a large emigration is setting its face towards the South, with the intention of permanently residing there, and realizing the advantages of the country.—Cin. Times.

A PLEASANT THING IF THEY ENJOY IT.—General Thomas has issued an order, to learn says the "Sun" Press, that the paroled prisoners, who are about town awaiting transportation, and who are very needy, shall be boarded by the secession sympathizers in the city, who are to receive and feed those poor fellows until such times as the men can return to their homes. It is but just that they should succeed their repentant friends, who have fought while they have rested secure under the Union flag. We hope the paroled men will convert them to the true faith, while they are well fed, during the tuition. The list of boarding names is quite extensive and proventer will be very grateful to the half-starved fellows who are so hospitably entertained by General Thomas.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors, it strengthens the whole nervous system, it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—330—4 & wlv.

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE CLOTHING

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

30 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO

May 16-3m

FOR SALE.

CRIST AND SAWMILL on Big Creek in Indiana, for Sale Cheap. No bushwhackers or robbers here. Price \$1,200. Address MILTON STAPP, Madison, Ind. May 16 5*

GREAT SALE

GOVERNMENT STOCK.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, LEXINGTON, KY. MAY 23, 1865.

There will be sold at public auction, at the Government "Corral" in Lexington, Ky., commencing Friday, June 24, 1865, a large number of unserviceable animals, consisting of about

2,000 Horses and Mares!

2,000 MULES!

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday, June 24, and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted,) until all are sold.

TERMS CASH.

The animals to be removed immediately by the purchaser. All the Horses and Mares will be sold before the sale of Mules is commenced. The attention of farmers and stock dealers is called to this sale. The animals are very much superior to those usually sold at condemned sales, most of them being only temporarily unserviceable, and sold because the Government is not likely to have further use for them, and desires to enable farmers to procure good stock to raise their crops.

By command of Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, Commanding Department of Kentucky, THOMAS D. FITCH, Capt. and A. Q. M. John S. Foster, Auctioneer. May 26, 1864—4t.

MILLVILLE WOOLLEN FACTORY,

WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

FRIENDS and patrons, to inform their old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that they are now ready for work, having their Machinery in fine condition. They will now receive Wool to manufacture into Jeans or Linsey, or to card and spin into white, colored or mixed yarn.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURING: Jeans, 1 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 60 cents per yard. Jeans, 1 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per yard. Jeans, 4 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or satin twill, \$1.00 per yard. Jeans, 2 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or satin twill, from \$1.00 to 1.25 cents per yard. Linsey, White, 50 cents per yard. Linsey, Colored, a variety of colors, 50 cents per yard. Yarn, White, Carding and Spinning, 35 cents per lb. Yarn, Colored, a variety of colors, 45 cents per lb. Yarn, Grey, Indigo colors, 55 cents per lb. Yarn, 10 lb Indigo mixed colors, 70 cents per lb.

The above prices include Government Taxes, and there will be no extra charges. We require 12 ounces clean tub-washed Wool per yard for heavy Jeans; 10 ounces for fine Jeans; 8 ounces for Linsey. We pay the highest Cash Price for Wool in payment for work, or in exchange for goods. Address Box No 167, Frankfort, Ky. May 26-1m. JOS. CORBUTT & SON.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rule levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " \$500 " 20 " " " \$1000 " \$1 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE First National Bank of Lexington.

Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.

Clark County National Bank of Winchester

May 12-3m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865—4t.

PAY YOUR TAXES

—AND—

SAVE TEN PER CENT.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzol, City Treasurer, to whom payment may be made with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 1st DAY OF JULY NEXT.

By order of the Board, JOHN R. GRAHAM, City Clerk.

May 22, 1865—11J.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S

COUGH BALM

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

THE COMMONWEALTH FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 6, 1865.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. S. S. FRY,
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Review of News.

Hon. Judge Catron, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Nashville, on Tuesday evening, May 30th. His health had been failing for some time past and his death was expected. Judge Catron was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Jackson. He remained true to the Union during the rebellion.

The sentence of Bowles and Milligan, the Indiana traitors, was commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. They were to have been hung on Friday last. They are now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary. The Union party in the 9th Congressional District of Kentucky have nominated Capt. Samuel McKee for Congress. A good selection.

Metcalf, or Medkiff as sometimes called, the guerrilla, who was captured some time since with Magruder and Sue Mundy, and was sentenced to be hung, has had his sentence commuted by Gen. Palmer. He will be confined in the State Penitentiary for the term of five years.

The President has abolished the passport system. It is no longer deemed essential to the public safety.

Congressman Harris, who was tried before a Military Commission for counseling paroled rebel soldiers to fight on and not take the oath of allegiance, has been found guilty and sentenced to three years, imprisonment and forfeiture of political rights. In consequence of some mitigating circumstances, the President has remitted the sentence, though he has approved the findings.

Louisville is to be the great rendezvous for Western Troops. All officers and troops absent in the West are ordered to report there. Gen. Sherman's army is already on the move for that city.

Kirby Smith surrendered his forces on May 25th. The surrender was conducted by Gen. Buckner, who has thus made the last, as he did the first, surrender of the war.

The Louisville Democrat on the Virginia Elections.

The disloyal spirit of the Opposition party in Kentucky is well revealed in an short article which appeared in the Louisville Democrat on Thursday last. An election for members of the Legislature has lately been held in Virginia. The telegraph tells us that the rebels and their sympathizers have succeeded in electing a number of their own party as their Representatives in the Legislature. Two instances are given in which the men elected were known rebels. One of them having served in the rebel army and both taking the oath of allegiance the day before the election. These are only two cases out of many.

Over this state of things the Democrat rejoices. "We learn with pleasure," it says, "that so many friends of constitutional Government—open and avowed rebels till torn by the expatriation of Lee and the destruction of the rebel government to return to their allegiance—have accepted the conditions of the Government that they have succeeded in electing many Democrats to the Legislature"—these Democrats being returned rebel soldiers and traitors. The Louisville Democrat endorses the action of these men and hails them as traitors and brothers. It acknowledges that its hopes are in the aid such men will afford in the crushing of the plans of the Administration. And what is being done in Virginia it hopes to see done in all the States. It wishes that here in Kentucky the privileges of suffrage and of holding office should be restored to men who have till the last moment fought for the ruin of their State and country—that the State should be handed over to their control. In such a prospect it is gloriing.

Are the people of Kentucky ready for this? Those who have fought for the integrity of their native State and for the Union, who have been driven from their homes because of their being Union men who returning from the army have not dared to go to their families because such men as the Democrat indorses were waiting about their homes to murder them—do such men will that those, who for four years have essayed the destruction of the State, shall now return to rule it? Yet for this the Democrat—the chief organ of the Opposition party in Kentucky—is now working. It rejoices that they are doing it in Virginia, and hopes to see the same state of things in all the States. This is the spirit the people will have to encounter during the present canvass. Shall it prevail? Not unless the people of Kentucky are wanting in every sentiment of manhood and patriotism.

Union Meeting in Bracken County

We publish in another column the proceedings of a late meeting of the Union men in Bracken County. We are glad to learn that it was a most spirited meeting, a large attendance being present and all filled with a spirit of unflinching and unconditional loyalty. Dr. J. J. Bradford, of Augusta, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union Party, a man loyal to his State and Government from the very first of our National troubles, presided over this meeting and made one of his able and effective speeches in aid of the good cause. In Dr. Bradford the Executive Committee have a true and faithful co-worker; he shows his Unionism by his works and, in season and out of season, he is up and doing gallant service for his country—his heart is in the work.

Mr. Stroube, the nominee for Representative, is a well known and highly intelligent farmer of Bracken Co. He is a gentleman of fine sense, and fully conversant with the great issues now before the people. He is and has been from the beginning an uncompromising Union man. He is in favor of the immediate ratification of Kentucky of the Constitutional Amendment and thus of clearing the State of slavery forever. Mr. Stroube has our best wishes for success in his campaign. The people of the county should rally to his support, for he is one of the people, a conscientious man who would advocate no measure which he did not feel was for the interest and welfare of the people. A hard-working man himself he enports that measure which above all others will benefit the hard-working men of the State. May the good cause prosper in the good county of Bracken.

We wish to have old Virginia aiding in crushing out this Constitutional Amendment which is now being forced upon the people [Louisville Democrat].

The aid here alluded to is the vote in Virginia of disloyal men by which disloyalists were elected to the Legislature. The "crushing out" of this Constitutional Amendment by such means meets the approval of the Democrat. But it talks of this Amendment being "forced upon the people." As no force whatever has been used in those States which have ratified the proposed Amendment, as no force is now being used here in Kentucky, the meaning of this must be that the Amendment, being adopted by the ratification of two-thirds of the States only forces itself upon the remaining third. Well, where is the authority for this? In the Constitution itself. It provides for its amendment in exactly this way. Yet the Democrat condemns this and hopes for the aid of the enemies of the Government in "crushing out" an amendment proposed in a strictly Constitutional mode. At the same time this paper, the Louisville Democrat, is the organ of the Conservative Constitutional Union. Democracy in Kentucky! Verily its consistency is a jewel.

Judge W. J. Steele.

We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. W. J. Steele, of Versailles, as a Union candidate to represent this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Woodford, Anderson and Franklin, in the next State Senate. We make this announcement with pleasure. Judge Steele is well and favorably known throughout the district. He is a Union man of the true stamp, one who has stood firmly by the side of the Union during all this struggle for its existence. Believing the measures of the Administration to be necessary to the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, he has supported the Administration, casting his vote in the late Presidential election for the lamented Lincoln. Mr. Steele is also loyal to his State. And acting under this principle he is an advocate of the Constitutional Amendment—he is for ridding the State, in the quickest mode, of that which has become a burden and which stands now in the way of her prosperity.

It elected Judge Steele will well and ably represent his constituents in the State Senate. His probity, his intelligence, his knowledge of public affairs and his true loyalty, all give promise of this.

DEATH OF JUDGE CATRON.—We are pained, says the Nashville Gazette, to chronicle the death of Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who died at his residence, in this city, Wednesday night last, at a quarter past eight o'clock, of disease of the heart. Judge Catron received his appointment from Andrew Jackson, since which time he has held the position. His health has been failing for several years, and his personal friends and neighbors have been prepared for the sad occurrence. Judge Catron was well known to the country at large, and his large circle of acquaintances will receive the intelligence of his death with regret.

NEW POSTAL LAW.—Changes of importance to correspondents have been made in postal regulations by act of Congress of last session. We note the following as among the more important:

Letters deposited for mailing, on which the postage is not paid, will be held for postage, and sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington instead of being forwarded to their destination, with double postage charged thereon, as heretofore; letters partly paid will be forwarded to their destination, with the amount due charged thereon, to be collected at the office of delivery. The full rate (3 cents) must be paid, or such letters will be regarded as wholly unpaid. Charges for advertised letters, according to the new law, will be two cents instead of one cent, as under the old law. At the post-offices where the free delivery is not in operation, postage on drop letters is reduced to one cent for each letter or package not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, and an additional cent for each additional one-half ounce or fraction thereof.

Judge Bullitt's Letter.

The following is the letter addressed by Judge Bullitt to Gov. Bramlette.

"N. Y. AMSTERDAM, C. W. }
"May 24, 1865."
Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Ky.:
"Sir: I received a despatch from you yesterday evening giving me a copy of General Palmer's permission for you [me] to attend the sitting of the Legislature. I determined to make no defence before the Legislature for two principal reasons. In the first place, whilst in the performance of my duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, I was compelled to leave the State in order to avoid arrest and trial by a military commission, for an alleged offence (treason or conspiracy against the United States), over which the Federal Court has jurisdiction, and the military authorities no rightful jurisdiction whatever. In other words, I was driven from the State by lawless violence, against which neither you nor the Legislature could protect me. Upon this point the acts leave no room for doubt. Soldiers searched my house on the night of the 27th of December last, and again on the night of the 1st of January, for the purpose of arresting me; on the 8th of January, General Burbridge declared, in a public speech at Frankfort, that I ought to have been arrested and 'hung,' and that I would have been arrested if I had not escaped. I left Kentucky and came to Canada after the 27th of December, and solely in consequence of the attempt to arrest me. There is no room for doubt that I was driven from Kentucky by lawless violence, against which the State owed me protection.

"I do not deny the constitutional power of the Legislature to remove an absent officer, by address, for any reason deemed sufficient by that body; and if I had left the State voluntarily to join the Confederate army, as did one or two officers who were thus removed, I should not have questioned the propriety of the proceedings against me. But for the Legislature to try me during my enforced residence in a neutral country seemed to me improper and unjust. I should have resigned soon after coming here if those proceedings had not been inaugurated. I determined to give to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth an opportunity to decide the question whether they would rebuke the violence with which the State has so long been outraged, in the persons and property of its citizens, by refusing to entertain the charges against me, during my enforced absence, or whether they would approve that violence, by trying me whilst I continued to be its victim, and condemning me upon the evidence of detectives in the employment and pay of those who have thus trampled upon my rights as a citizen and officer of the State. Compared with that question, the question of my guilt or innocence seemed to me of small importance. For that reason I determined not to resign. And I determined not to defend, because an appearance by counsel would have been an implied recognition, which I was unwilling to make, of the propriety of the proceeding against me.

"In the second place I felt convinced that I could not have a fair trial. I do not impute unfairness to a majority of the Legislature. But, under the military despotism prevailing in Kentucky, I deemed it impossible to obtain the benefit of the evidence, which could otherwise be easily produced. For instance, during the trial of Walsh and others in Cincinnati, several witnesses for the defense were arrested by the Judge Advocate's order as soon as they left the stand. Again many of Stidger's statements concerning me and others are known to be false by a number of honest, reliable men, and I have what I consider reliable information that respectable men, well acquainted with him, regard him as unworthy of belief on oath. But that when called upon so to testify during the trial of Dr. Bowles and others at Indianapolis, they feared and refused to do so. Who, in Kentucky, under the pains and penalties of martial law, would venture thus to assail the great detective, whose statements formed the chief basis of Mr. Holt's pre-election report, asserting that the Northern States had more conspirators in their midst than soldiers in the field? I regret to find that this difficulty in the way of a fair trial has not yet been removed, though the war has ended, martial law still prevails in Kentucky; and that, though you were elected to the office, Gen. Palmer is Governor of the Commonwealth. This is sufficiently proved, by the fact that you have deemed it necessary to obtain Gen. Palmer's permission for me to return to Kentucky.

"Nor am I satisfied that, if I should return to Kentucky, I would be safe from military arrest. In November last, General Washburne released me in Memphis, with an assurance that I would return to Kentucky without danger of further molestation. Gen. Burbridge, when informed of my release, ordered my re-arrest. If I should return now, I might find Gen. Palmer's position held by some one else, who would treat his order as contemptuously as Gen. Burbridge treated Gen. Washburne's. The civil to which I allude, the uncertainty of life and liberty, is a natural and perhaps necessary result of the despotism that has been established over you, which makes martial law by paper proclamations far in the rear of contending armies, and enforces it against noncombatants in communities where the courts are open and untrammelled except by the military power of the United States.

"But what would it profit me to return, even if I felt sure that Gen. Palmer's permission would be carried into full effect? I am permitted to return merely for the purpose of attending my trial by the Legislature. At its close, let it end as it may, my permission ends, and I must leave the United States or be subject to military arrest and trial. The privilege of returning to Kentucky merely for the purpose of confronting each accusers as Coffa and Stidger appears to me to be of very little value. My observation and experience of martial law lead me to believe that I will not again voluntarily subject myself to its jurisdiction. I would willingly return home if I could do so as a freeman, amenable only to the laws of the land. But I have not yet found the laws of Canada so oppressive, nor its climate so inhospitable nor its soil so unfruitful, nor the labor of tilling it so grievous, as to make me willing to return as a slave by the special permission of Secretary Stanton.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"J. F. BULLITT.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

According to Boerhave, the healthiest children are born in January, February and March.

Farewell Address of Hon. Harrison Taylor.

In adjourning the House of Representatives yesterday morning, Speaker Taylor said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
I wish I could say to you, and through you to those absent, all that my heart prompts me to utter. But I cannot trust myself. The emotions which an occasion like the present excite in my nature overwhelm me—almost close my lips.

Our work is done, and we are about to separate, never perhaps, all of us, to meet again on earth. I am adieu of this, when I cast my eye around this hall. Faces that greeted me when we first assembled here, have since vanished from my sight—voices that had become familiar to my ear, are now silent—hushed forever in death.

We have had our humble share, gentlemen, in the great events which have transpired since we first came here—events so stupendous in their magnitude, that an age seems almost too short to afford them room. We may, perhaps, in some respects have fallen short of our duty—we may have been unequal to the great emergencies, so rapid and resistless in their progress. Who has been equal to them? Who has not hesitated? Indeed, in view of their mighty consequences, who has had the courage to stand up, unappalled, in their presence? But our work as a legislative body is done. It belongs to the history of the past. May it be followed by all the good you and I have so earnestly desired, may it redound to our own honor and the welfare of the State.

How shall I thank you, gentlemen, for the great kindness you have so constantly and generously extended to me whilst presiding over your deliberations? I have tried to deserve your confidence; I have endeavored to do my whole duty. I may have often been mistaken, but in looking back, I am glad to say, I find nothing which my conscience disapproves.

And now, without detaining you longer, let me repeat the prayer, so often in your hearing sent up from this place, that the Almighty Disposer of events, in his great mercy, would take the country you love so much into his most sacred keeping; and shower upon each one of you, in unstinted measure, his richest earthly blessings.

It remains for me now only to announce that, in pursuance of the resolution of both branches of the General Assembly, this house stands adjourned sine die, and to bid each of you an affectionate farewell.

OUR NATIONAL WEALTH.—The two Senators from the new State of Nevada, Messrs. Stewart and Nye, spoke at a public meeting Tuesday night concerning the mineral resources of the young State of which they are the representatives in the United States Senate. The lecture of Senator Stewart was very able, highly instructive and deeply interesting. He gave a glowing account of the incalculable resources in silver, and other of the precious metals of the vast region lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, and was fortunately able to show that these resources were not merely speculative, but that the number of mills and stamps in operation, and the quantity of silver taken out and shipped, justified his theories and conclusions. But three things are wanted for the development of the region and the production of untold quantities of the precious metals. These are, labor, capital and the Pacific Railroad. Senator Stewart thought that the national debt would be found to be a mere bagatelle, and its payment the easiest thing in the world, if but a tithe of the national energies were directed to the development of our gold and silver-bearing Territories.—N. Y. Times.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election.

Louisville Advertiser, Volksblatt, Saturday Evening American, Lexington Observer & Reporter, National Unionist, Richmond Messenger, The Lebanon Local Enterprise, Owensboro Monitor, Free South, Newport, Federal Unionist, Henderson Reporter, Henderson News, and Louisville Union Press; copy till election and send bills to this office.

The President on Negro Suffrage.

The President is reported to have yesterday given an opinion, to a deputation, on the question of negro suffrage, to the effect that it is a matter that may be safely left in the hands of the loyal white residents of the South. It is certainly a question which, in its primary bearings, chiefly affects the loyal citizens who will be brought into most direct contact with the negro population; who will in a measure be responsible for giving a profitable direction to negro labor, and who, above all, will be charged with the responsibility of placing the means of education within the reach of the vast neglected community set free by the war.

The President, of course, does not mean to indicate that the question of negro enfranchisement is not one of grave national interest, aside from its bearings on the industrial and social economy of particular sections. But, as we understand it, he takes the common-sense ground that loyal residents of the South, who have to live with the negro in his free condition, may better be allowed to initiate measures for the further removal of negro disabilities, than speculative politicians living at a distance, and less familiar with the habits and wants and aspirations of the black people.

The matter is certainly not one to be disposed of by a sweeping decree, formulated from the Executive Chamber without any regard to the peculiar interests of the sections most concerned, and irrespective of the organization of individual State authority now in progress. What the President doubtless aims at, is to see the people of the South, as distinct from the disloyal political managers, set to work, under the protection of the national authority, and recognize the new relation in which they stand to the negro population; and to do this as the first step toward reestablishing a proper relation between their separate State Governments and the supreme authority of the National Government. When that work is once set about—as it appears to be in Arkansas and North Carolina—in a loyal spirit, the question of negro suffrage will find a natural solution in course of time, without any arbitrary rule applied from without.

A far more pressing matter for the class concerned is that of well-directed and remunerative labor. This the negro is most likely to secure, not by creating antagonistic relations between him and the loyal citizens of another race, but by leaving to the natural agency of mutual self-interest to determine their relative status, politically, hereafter. Thus, we take it, is the theory which the President's long and varied experience as a Southern citizen enables him to recognize.—N. Y. Times.

The New York World makes the following comments upon the refusal of President Johnson to accept the present of a coach, horses, &c., tendered him by prominent citizens of New York:

This gives as favorable an impression of President Johnson's courtesy, as of his dignity and integrity. On the point of public morality he is clearly right, and the firmness of his refusal is sufficiently indicated by his grounding it on convictions which he has always held; but nothing could be further removed from ungracious churlishness than this firm refusal of a costly gift.

A slight circumstance discloses much of a man's character; and the incident here recorded is in accordance with two very marked traits which have always been observed in Mr. Johnson by those most in his intimacy. Among all the men who have been in public life for the last twenty years, none has shown more vigor of will in opposition to all the devices by which venality is made to appear venial; and no man has kept more steadily to the republican simplicity which, in a public officer, is the best safeguard of probity. The splendid span of horses which he has refused are not better matched, than is the simplicity which covets no fine coaches with the integrity that would feel sullied by receiving volunteer perquisites. Considering the enormous patronage and disbursement of the Federal Government, the country has reason to congratulate itself that this resolutely honest and high-minded statesman is at the head of affairs.

MARRIED.

In Frankfort, Ky., on June 1st, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. N. Johnston, by Rev. W. L. Jermans, Capt. Thos. B. Bohn, of the Federal Army, to Miss IVADORA JOHNSTON.

The Gem of the Toilet.

The world says, is Sorodent. It renders the teeth perfectly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill-humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sorodent is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 2t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 6th day of June, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bestley, Mrs. Harriet Miner, Mrs. Elizabeth	Owens, W.
Bobannon, H.	Pellum, Warren W.
Bakers, J. T.	Pond, Capt. John G.
Childs, Willis	Shanks, Titmon
Chase, Mrs. Harriet	Sanders, L. L.
Carpenter, James	Standford, R. D.
Clarko, E. B.	Stobes, Susana
Crampton, Wm.	Talbot, J. P.
Carr, James	Wash, Wm.
Carter, Miss Cole	Warlin, James
Chamber, Mariah (col.)	Wade, Miss Susan
Denny, Jacob	Weeks, Mrs. Mary Jane
Gond, Miss Ellen	Hill, James L.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6½, P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.)
offer for sale the following Magnificent List of
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35 00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$8 00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Bolt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masquo Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Canteens, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,

W. FORTSYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Duo notice of its publication will be given.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. \$23 6w.

FLOWERS FOR SALE.

I HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment, which I will sell cheap, as I wish to make room for a more varied stock.
n25-11*
H. RATT.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BEATY OIL WELL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22d DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent organization of the Company, according to the terms of their charter.
L. BARNEY,
Secretary pro tem.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.
S. C. BULL.
Feb. 24, 1865-4m.



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's, Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator, Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

BEWARE!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Principal Depot, 452 Broadway, New York.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERYBODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Haasards, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati. O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy
May 25, 1864-wt1w1y-325.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoint counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is de-
sired, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 11, 1863-1f.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
a strong determination to retire from the business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-
lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
of hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply very
ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special induc-
ements to undertakers in or out of the city, either
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals desiring to feel assured that all
orders entrusted to us will be promptly and care-
fully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-1f.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WILL respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby
offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865-3w3m.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or
inches high, dark hair, rather shallow complexion,
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-343.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or
about the 15th day of January, 1864, murdered
John B. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is
now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby
offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO.
W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Mercer county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this, the
24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in
the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-1w1w3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5.12 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1.35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12.25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 11.40 A. M., and 3.45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,
and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave
Nicholasville, 11.40 A. M. Covington 6.00 P. M.
Lexington 12.20 P. M. Chicago 9.00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7.00 P. M. St. Louis 10.46 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for
Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10.55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and
taking the 2.00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleep-
ing Cars by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-1f

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of stringents, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to testify to the use of this medicine, and
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; he has
a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.
May 25, 1864-1w1w3-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Dark Green, Light Green, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Magenta, Red, Orange, Yellow, Purple, Violet, Scarlet, White, and all shades of colors.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally,
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
at any point on the railroad or city, by applying
by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,
Feb. 12, 1865.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved,
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE
To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excel-
lent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your
dinner every morning, fresh light bread, hot from
the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply,
which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's
old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below
Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM.
March 24, 1865-2w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mat-
erial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Since it is easy to see, our paper is an
uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & J. S. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—their war con-
tinues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should take full responsibility of its
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
antee—that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action the
convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish, and to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, we have, depending upon our present
resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 15th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published
in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-
per, under the editorial control of the Rev. ED-
WARD P. HENNING, and the Rev. SYDNEY
YARRARD. It is proposed to produce a re-
ligious Presbyterian family newspaper, on the
general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.
The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict al-
legiance to the Presbyterian Church in the Uni-
ted States, and to the Nation in the perils
through which both are passing. The paper
will be devoted, as its first and highest object,
to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its
doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth
in saving knowledge of its members. Special ef-
forts will be made to promote the unity of the
whole church on the basis of unwavering adher-
ence to its creed and its discipline, and to the
Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.
It is the conviction of the Editors that our
form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God
for the people of this country, and that the Union
of these States is the condition without which the
life of the nation cannot be saved. The paper
will be freely uttered to the extent proper
to the religious press, while political controver-
sies and discussion will be left to the secular pa-
pers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary
of general news for the benefit of those who
may see no other paper, literary, news and
miscellaneous, will be included in the paper.
It is proposed to produce a column for the
children, the Bible Class and a corner for the
Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place
in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at
the urgent solicitation of their brethren—minis-
ters and ruling elders, from various parts of the
State, met in convention during the session of
the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The
Editors are to have the sole control of its con-
tents. They now call upon all who approve the
object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars per year, paid in ad-
vance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid
within three months.
The first number will be issued as soon as the
printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is
hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists
of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of
January.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z.
Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

BY order of the Court at the February Term
1865, the cause has been referred to me to re-
ceive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L.
Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors
may file their claims with me at least twenty days
before the June Term 1865, and may be required
by law in case of claims against the estate of
deceased persons.
G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.
March 28-3w1c1.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agen-
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$37,983 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents
and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 44,000 00

Michigan Central R. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,900 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,600 4,025 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad,
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburg,
R. R., [3d Mt.] Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-
annual interest, 25,000 26,500 00

Michigan, S. N. I. R. R.,
(Gt. Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. N. I. R. R.,
(2d Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 26,000 00

P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie
R. R., Second Mt. Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-
annual interest, 18,000 18,260 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,900 00

Conn. River Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00

N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-
annual interest, 25,000 25,000 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per
cent., semi-annual interest,
25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wat-
er), 6 per cent., semi-an-
nual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds,
[1852 & 1853] 5 per cent.,
annual interest, 60,600 65,400 00

New York City Bonds, 6 pr.
cent., quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1874, 5 per cent., semi-an-
nual interest, 196,000 196,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1881, 6 per cent., semi-an-
nual interest, 182,500 191,625 00

United States [5-20s.] Cou-
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,350 00

Connecticut State Scrip, 6
per cent., semi-annual in-
terest, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 pr.
cent., semi-annual interest,
50,000 52,500 00

R. I. State Stock, 6 pr. cent.,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent.,
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 pr. cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. cent.,
semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. cent.,
semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent.,
quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr.
cent., semi-annual interest,
76,000 80,920 00

Atlantic Mutual Insurance
Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50

600 Shares Hartford and N.
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00

300 Shares Conn. River R.
Co. Stock, 30,000 33,000 00

107 Shares Boston and Wor-
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co.
Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

50 Shares Bk of Bk's S'tk.,
Stamford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

33 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk.,
Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Reverse Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,000 00

10 Shares City Bank Stock,
Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00

200 Shares Bk of the State
Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00

200 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

400 Shares Farmers & Me-
chanics Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa., 20,000 24,000 00

500 Shares Bank of Hartford
Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,000 00

440 Shares Farmers & Me-
chanics Bank S'tk., Hart-
ford, Conn., 44,000 53,650 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00